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## A GLORIOUS COUNTRY.

One of the most extensive and productive valleys west of the Rocky Mountains is that through which the Snake River rolls in the State of Idaho. It is a broad and verdant vale, with an abundance of water for irrigation, manufacturing and other purposes, and the soil, as soon as it is tilled and watered, is wonderfully productive.

A recent visit to Fremont county and the region in its vicinity enabled us to notice the improvements that have taken place there during the past ten or twelve years. Just now the whole country teems with evidences of agricultural industry. Vast fields of sugar beets in splendid condition, broad acres of wheat and oats, with fine crops of vegetables, testify to the productivity of the soil and the industry of the husbandman. The numerous trees that have been planted have changed the appearance of the country and added greatly to its beauty.

The different settlements that have been formed, chiefly by people from Utah, give evidence of remarkable progress. The log cabins of a decade ago have almost disappeared, and comfortable, spacious, tasteful and even luxurious homes have taken their places.

Rexburg is now a thriving city, with fine brick and stone stores, big rock school houses and other public buildings, and is a stirring center of business, with banks and other commercial institutions, doing a lively trade. The houses are lighted by electricity. Proofs of its advancement are to be seen on every hand. The Hicks Academy, erected by the people of Fremont, Bingham, Blackfoot and Teton States of Zion, is a magnificent establishment, well appointed and furnished, and pronounced by visitors and officials of the State the finest educational establishment in Idaho.

Sugar City, which is of recent upbuilding, has a remarkable record. The building of the great sugar factory, which has no superior in any part of the United States, has furnished employment for a large number of people in and around the structure and for farmers and laborers in the raising of sugar beets, and has necessitated the construction of the city. It was laid out in the beginning on the most approved lines and already contains a large number of pretty, cozy cottages and more pretentious homes, is lighted by electricity, has telegraphic and telephone communication with the world and with adjacent settlements, has a fine brick opera house, with offices and stores, and a splendid rock schoolhouse, constructed with a view to the future as well as to the present. Trees planted a year ago are already of large size, vegetation of every kind looks bright and vigorous, and its growth is so rapid as to be almost miraculous.

The development of Sugar City in a single year, we believe cannot be paralleled in any part of the country. The value of property is rapidly rising, and the inhabitants appear to be blessed with an abundance of the good things of this life and a spirit of hopefulness that is truly encouraging. At the conference held there on Saturday and Sunday the opera house was surrounded with an immense number of vehicles bringing people in from the settlements surrounding, and it was observable that not a single lumber wagon was to be seen in the entire aggregation. Buggies, double-seated carriages and surreys were there in profusion. The teams were fat and fine and everything about them betokened comfort and thrift.

On Sunday afternoon close upon a thousand people were counted in the building at the conference services, and the halls and stairways were also filled with eager listeners. This number did not include the hosts of infants who made their presence known at intervals in a lively manner. Growth, increase, progress, contentment and peace were strikingly manifest among the people in that greatly blessed region of country. There was perfect unanimity in the conference in all its proceedings, and the local and general authorities of the Church were cordially and unanimously sustained. The teachings were spirited and timely, and during the two days session a season of enjoyment was had.

The Snake River Valley offers opportunities still for settlers far in advance of other regions to which the eyes of many people are turned. Great areas there raise abundant crops without surface watering. The big canals that have been constructed to divert the waters of the rivers that course through the valley supply the neces-

cary moisture by sub-irrigation. Yet there are many places where crops have to be watered, and the question of a fair and equitable division of the life-giving streams is beginning to form a matter of dispute, which will have to be settled by judicial decision. Unless the principle of neighborly and brotherly recognition prevails there will be unprofitable litigation.

Anyone passing along through that splendid region would come to the conclusion that there is a country where there is no need of contention over water rights. There are canals of such dimensions, carrying water in such volumes, that one of them would be deemed sufficient in Utah to supply three or four ordinary settlements. But the doctrine of prior rights seems to be held so tenaciously that many farmers and companies use far more water than is needful, to the deprivation of others who ought to share in its benefits.

Water-rights are limited by the law and by public recognition to the actual beneficial use of the quantities appropriated, not extended to the amount claimed by the first appropriators. It must be actually used in a beneficial way in order to establish a legal and equitable right. We suggest to our friends in that splendid region, with its magnificent opportunities, that the golden rule should be observed, according to the spirit and meaning thereof, in reference to water distribution as well as in other affairs. We are sure that if this prevails there is an abundance of water in the Snake River valley for every settlement and every settler and thousands of people who will be added to the growing population. More people are wanted and one of the great inducements to them will be the fact that there is plenty of water to be had as well as large tracts of land for newcomers.

That region is already smiling with beauty and teeming with plenty, but it is capable of sustaining many times more than its present population, and we foresee for it the grand future of any valley recently opened for settlement and the building of permanent homes. Every town and village has its schoolhouse and meetinghouse, and is acquiring the utilities and benefits of modern science and civilization.

The Oregon Short Line has been a very important factor in the development of the Snake River valley. It has not only provided rapid and easy passenger traffic among the settlements and to important outside points, but opened a market for products which has been of inestimable value to producers. The branch line to St. Anthony has been especially beneficial, and as it deserves, is largely patronized by all classes of people.

The people are as a rule contented and happy, but thrifty, industrious and energetic, and they are rapidly becoming temporarily independent, while they worship Almighty God and strive to dwell together in harmony, in virtue, in honor and in the true spirit of Christianity as established and developed in the "Mormon" faith. They are surrounded by many people not of their religion, whom they treat with respect and courtesy, and who in turn act toward them with kindness and with but few exceptions seem willing to accord to each other the rights and privileges which belong to citizens of this great Republic. It is a glorious country and should continue to be the abode of peace and plenty, of wealth and culture, a strength to the State of Idaho and a grand addition to the splendor of the greatest government on the face of the globe.

## THE PEACE TERMS.

Nothing is known definitely concerning the terms of peace Japan has decided on, but from the general tenor of the unofficial announcements, it may be concluded that the conditions will be hard enough. The Japanese minister in London sarcastically intimated that the Japanese are not angels, and this Russia will undoubtedly find to be true. They will prove themselves matter-of-fact statesmen, hardened in contact with European diplomats.

Japan, it is thought, will demand Saghalin, and Russia's lease on Liaotung, and the restoration of Manchuria to China. In addition it is supposed that a money indemnity of one billion dollars will be asked for. This condition M. Witte will naturally resist as long as possible, but he will find himself as helpless in the hands of the Japanese plenipotentiaries, as were the French in 1871 in the hands of Bismarck.

The Japanese would not be human, if they could forget the treatment that was accorded them after the war with China. They are now in a position to play the role of masters of the situation. A money indemnity that will exhaust Russia's financial resources for a long time will be one of the best preventives of a speedy repetition of the present war. Russia provoked this conflict, although the Japanese took the first step of hostility. It is but right that the author of the conflict should pay dearly for it.

## THE RUSSIAN ZEMSTVOS.

A Russian contributor to La Revue Bleue presents a very lucid explanation of the political grievances of the Russian people, and the attempts at reform in which the Zemstvos are earnestly engaged. To a spectator from the outside it is marvelous that the rulers can hesitate in granting the reasonable demands of the enlightened Russians; for they are not anarchists, seeking the overthrow of the government, but their aim is rather to strengthen it, by bringing the Czar and the people close together.

As an illustration of the prevailing conditions a story is told of what happened in 1901 in a certain district, where typhoid broke out and decimated the population. Three doctors were candidates for appointment to that district, but the prefect had doubts as to their political orthodoxy, and so he refused to appoint any of them. Months went by, and when at last the appointed arrived, the man designated, weary of delay had accepted another position. So the president of the commission was forced to make out another

list of candidates; this time, to facilitate the prefect's work, he sent in twelve names. In this act the prefect saw an infringement of his rights, as the law didn't require him to examine the claims of more than three candidates. While this fresh quarrel was going on between the agent of the central government and the officers elected by the people, the inhabitants of the province were deprived of all medical care and the epidemic continued to rage unchecked. The cannon remained without a doctor for eighteen months. When the medical official was at last appointed the epidemic had subsided. This is given as a fair sample of Russian methods. The people are misgoverned, though their government is called "paternal."

The Zemstvos claim that the conditions would be different in Russia, provided the people could obtain the ear of the Czar. The bureaucracy, they say, stands between them and him, as an impassable barrier. Appeals from below don't reach the throne, for wishes expressed by the general elective councils are not presented directly, but are submitted in the form of reports drawn up by the prefects. These prefects, eliminate from those reports all the complaints and walls which, upon some sorry day, might expose the mischievous results of their administration. Though members of the assemblies of the provincial noblesse are authorized to transmit their petitions straight to the Czar, the provincial elective bodies enjoy no such privilege. Hence the grievances all reduce themselves to a single difficulty, namely, that there is no possibility of a direct exchange of views between the people and their elective representatives on the one hand and the supreme power on the other hand.

The men that compose the various Zemstvos, we are told, are energetic, intelligent, and patriotic, and that can readily be believed, in view of the work they have done, notwithstanding all obstacles and discouraging experiences. They have succeeded, to some extent, in advancing education among the people. Thirty years ago, our author tells us, the annual expenditure for primary instruction in the district of Novomoskavsk was scarce 100 francs. Today the Zemstvos are spending hundreds of thousands of francs for that purpose. They have also done the country a great service by establishing local bureaus of statistics, indeed, it may be said that no European country excels Russia in this sort of work. Another task accomplished by the Zemstvos has been the creation of compulsory fire insurance.

We have recently heard it said that Russians cannot be granted the liberties enjoyed by other nations, because they are so entirely different from others. But it appears to us that men who can accomplish what the Zemstvos have done under the adverse circumstances surrounding them, having the entire government machinery, including the press, against them, must be worthy of representation in the administration of the affairs of the country. Russian conditions may not permit universal suffrage, but restricted suffrage ought to be given now, as a stepping-stone to more perfect liberty.

Look out for tainted money from the fever districts.

O that mine enemy would write a "Fads and Fancies."

The grand rush seems to be at Provo and not Grand Junction.

If Provo is wise she will take a census while registration is going on.

Anyone who has made a failure financially is at liberty to blame it on to John D. Rockefeller.

Chicago is to have a Scotland Yard. But it can never be the pride and glory that the stockyards have been.

Baron Komura "did" Chicago in an hour. Could Chicago have gotten him into the wheat pit, it would have "done" him in a jiffy.

The tax rate in Greater New York has been reduced this year. Another point of difference between Greater New York and Salt Lake City.

The Benington inquiry is being conducted behind closed doors. In the minds of the American people a closed door investigation is always open to suspicion.

Michigan is said to be free from graft. A great many things have been said about Michigan, but this is the first time anything of this kind has been bruited abroad.

Senator Depew does not propose to give up his directorship in the Equitable. He has surrendered his twenty thousand dollars attorney's fee, and he thinks that is difference enough to public clamor.

And now it is announced that work on the Panama canal may be suspended until plans are perfected. The old commission was perfecting plans when it was "fired." To suspend work now until plans are perfected would look like the confession of a mistake, would it not?

In an action for divorce in Kansas City the other day, the attorney for the plaintiff, a grandmother of the mature age of thirty-four, asked her husband was on account of her cooking. To which she made answer as follows: "No sir. There's not a better cook in this city than me. I cooked so well that it made my husband eat so much that he would get sick. I think the day will come when he will see the error of leaving so good a cook. After he left his relatives came to visit me and they said they wished Frank my husband, was there to enjoy it." He was killed with kindness, so to say.

## CHINA'S ROY-COTT.

Probably America's trade rivals in Germany, England and elsewhere are largely responsible for the boycott. The guilds of importers in the two big ports in China are making the war, but it is

safe to say that they are aided by the Europeans whom the United States has beaten in quality and price of goods, in recent years. The exclusion of American products from the Chinese market would offer large opportunities for German, British and French exporters.

## A CONGRESS OF NATIONS.

Chicago Chronicle.  
The peace between Russia and Japan, like the peace between Russia and Turkey, involves the interests of every power on the globe, and the meeting of the envoys may be only the preliminary to a congress of nations. If it should turn out so, there is every reason to believe that President Roosevelt will continue to be not only equal to the occasion but master of the situation.

## PEASANT PROSPECT.

Baltimore American.  
Boston has just discovered a new variety of mosquito, an exceedingly poisonous insect, supposed to have been imported from Italy. It closely resembles the Culex species, and is already so abundant that its permanent establishment and rapid spread is anticipated.

## FRESH AIR.

Troy Times.  
The fresh air method of commanding attention abroad as well as at home. Details of interesting experiments at Berlin and Charlottenburg, Germany, with a view to improving the condition of physically weak children, and of impaired strength, have been officially reported to the department of state at Washington. The experiments are under the supervision of skilled scientists, and careful watch is kept of the patients and of the effect of the treatment which is prescribed. This treatment includes living and sleeping as much as possible in the open air, and in localities where wind and sun have free sweep and the resinous odors from pine forests are available.

## SUMMER DROWNINGS.

New York Sun.  
In nine out of every ten of the numerous cases of drowning which sadden the summer season, the fatal accident may be traced back to either ignorance of a few simple rules that should be known and observed by bathers, or else of a rash and reckless disregard of them when known. In the cases of the drowning of good swimmers, the fatal crash is generally due to their having gone into the water too soon after eating or when overheated, and therefore with their strength, unconsciously, to themselves, below its par value. Here are the cardinal rules for swimmers: Never go into the water when overheated or soon after eating. A careful physician would probably insist upon an interval of at least two hours between meal and bath; one hour is a fair compromise between zeal and prudence, and a "hot" bath is a fatal minimum for safety. Finally, don't enter the water timidly and by degrees, but boldly and with a plunge, wetting the whole body at once. If one is not able to dive in, he should wade in to knee depth, then wet his head thoroughly and plunge in boldly.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The August Four-Track News opens with an article, entitled "The Call of the Wilderness," by Richard A. Haste. "The Rejuvenation of Jones," by C. R. Hervey, is a description of a canoe trip on the Genesee. J. Frederick Lovejoy tells the story of "The Tip End of Cape Cod." "Below the Grand Canyon" is one of George Wharton James' interesting articles on the land with which he is so familiar. "With Washington at Newport," by E. H. Dean, tells the important story of Washington's life there during the most exciting period of the Revolution. The articles pertaining to foreign countries relate to "Mont-Saint-Michel," by M. A. Van Norman; "Aberystwyth-by-the-Sea," by Julia M. Colton; "In the Country of John Hampden," by N. R. Benedict; "The Island of the Gael," by Mollie L. Ray, and "Peterborough Cathedral," by Norman Vann. In addition to these, and other articles there are the usual departments, poems, humor, etc.—East Forty-second Street, New York.

The August "Arena" contains a number of strong papers on civic, political and economic subjects. Mr. Blankenburg considers the recent revolution on the part of the people of Pennsylvania against the ring that has so long ruled the state. The Hon. J. Henniker Heaton, M. P., of London, writes of the parcels-post in Europe, in which he shows that Germany heads the nations in an efficient parcels-post, Great Britain coming second. The Hon. J. Warner Mills discusses "The Economic Struggle in Colorado." Eliteword Pomeroy makes a presentation of the merits of direct legislation. Linton Satterthwaite contributes "A Side View of the Railroad Question." Folger Barker contributes a paper on "What of the Italian Immigrant?" Among the papers of general interest is a sketch of the popular New England humorist, Sam. Walter Foss, by the Rev. R. E. Bisbee. "Garland in Ghost-Land," an extended study of Hamlin Garland's new psychological romance, written by the editor, is also a feature of this number. "A Lawyer's View of the Divorce Question," by Ernest Dale Owen, one of the Arena's best contributions to the divorce question. The editorial departments are strong. Trenton, N. J.

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Cotton Voile, regular price 25c, special ..... 15c  
Cotton Mohair, regular price 25c, special ..... 15c  
Knockabout Sating, regular price 30c, special ..... 20c  
Venetian Vellings, regular price 25c, special ..... 15c

Many others, not mentioned here at a relative reduction in prices.

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